

CLOTHING ON CREDIT

Did you know that you can buy the Best in quality and the latest in style at as low price as elsewhere and enjoy all the privileges of a charge account at this store?

Open An Account Today

GATELY & BRENNAN

185 STATE ST.

U. S. MINISTER TO THE HAGUE TELLS OF MAIL HOLD-UPS

Washington, Feb. 15.—Interference with American trade and mails by the contents of the Netherlands was discussed yesterday at a conference between President Wilson and Henry Van Dyke, American minister at The Hague. Information brought by Mr. Van Dyke is to be used in the United States in framing the note to Great Britain on contraband.

Dr. Van Dyke said embargoes against re-exports have been placed with the Netherlands on practically all articles contraband and conditional contraband lists. Increased American trade with Europe was largely thought to be the result of the shifting of other sources of supply.

Dr. Van Dyke took the position that American trade with Europe was flourishing in spite of the obstacles in its way.

Formal report on the removal of mail by Great Britain from the steamer Rotterdam has been made to the state department by Dr. Van Dyke who came home on the ship.

Dr. Van Dyke will remain in this country until March 5.

NAVY CODE TRIP HUNTED.

Washington, Feb. 15.—Working on the belief that the Navy secret code book which strangely disappeared from the destroyer Hull at San Diego now is in the hands of Japanese agents, the Department of Justice is making a search for the Japanese and the Filipino stewards who were employed on the destroyer and vanished as soon as the loss became known.

It was said code experts of the government already are at work upon another code system which will replace the one now in use.

The Navy has been unfortunate of late years in the loss of valuable secrets. The disappearance of secret plans for the fleet control system of the dreadnought Pennsylvania aroused probably the greatest apprehension among naval commanders. Those vanished the day President Wilson was inaugurated.

MISSIONS GET BIG GIFT.

Philadelphia, Feb. 15.—Dr. William Hiram Foulkes, general secretary of the board of ministerial relief and sustenance, which is engaged in raising a fund of \$10,000,000 for the pensioning of retired ministers and missionaries of the Presbyterian church, has announced the receipt of an anonymous gift of \$175,000. The total resources of this board have reached the \$4,000,000 mark.

The British government has decided to grant facilities to shipbuilders to complete about 500,000 tons of mercantile shipping under construction.

Investigation of alleged recruiting by British agents in the United States will be started by Chicago agents of the Department of Justice.

THOUSANDS HAVE KIDNEY TROUBLE AND DON'T KNOW IT

Weak and unhealthy kidneys cause so much sickness and suffering and when through neglect or other causes, kidney trouble is permitted to continue, serious results may be expected.

Your other organs may need attention—but your kidneys should have attention first because their work is most important.

If you feel that your kidneys are the cause of your sickness or run down condition commence taking Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy, because if it proves to be the remedy you need and your kidneys begin to improve they will help all the other organs to health.

Prevalence of Kidney Disease.

Most people do not realize the alarming increase and remarkable prevalence of kidney disease. While kidney disorders are among the most common diseases that prevail, they are almost the last recognized by patients, who usually content themselves with doctoring the effects, while the original disease constantly undermines the system.

SPECIAL NOTE—You may obtain a sample size bottle of Swamp-Root by enclosing ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. This gives you the opportunity to prove the remarkable merit of this medicine. They will also send you a book of valuable information, containing many of the thousands of grateful letters received from men and women who say they found Swamp-Root to be just the remedy needed in their kidney, liver and bladder troubles. The value and success of Swamp-Root are so well known that our readers are advised to send for a sample size bottle. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. Be sure to say you read this offer in the Bridgeport Farmer.

PROTECTION AGAINST THE LEOPARD MOTH

Measures By Which Shade Trees May Be Protected Against Insect Pest.

Washington, Feb. 15.—The injection of bisulphid of carbon into the burrows of the leopard moth and the cutting off and destroying of affected branches are recommended in a new bulletin of the U. S. Department of Agriculture as the most effective measures for getting rid of this pest. The insect feeds on the wood of a large number of shade trees and shrubs and does much damage along the Atlantic seaboard between Massachusetts and New Jersey. In the Hudson River Valley, it has eaten the pillar, or larva stage, the leopard moth eats into the tree upon which it feeds and not only checks its growth but so weakens it that it is often broken by heavy wind storms.

The presence of the pest is indicated by the wilting of twigs or branches and by accumulations of sawdust-like castings at the entrance of the burrows. The discovery of this pesting says the new bulletin "The Leopard Moth, A Dangerous Imported Insect Enemy of Shade Trees," by L. O. Howard and F. H. Chittenden, should be followed promptly by the cutting away of all the smaller injured twigs or branches. The larger ones may be cut back behind the injury and the stubs covered with grafting wax to prevent the entrance of other insects. All the wood that has been cut away should be promptly burned in order to destroy the caterpillars within. This precaution also should be followed with all branches that have fallen to the ground after wind storms. Whenever the trees are so badly injured that there is little hope of their recovery, it is best to take them out and promptly destroy them. In the case of trees which are only slightly affected and especially in the case of large and valuable trees, bisulphid of carbon can be used effectively. It is injected into the openings of the burrows with a long-spouted oil can or a glass syringe and the openings are closed immediately afterwards, preferably with grafting wax.

Carbon bisulphid must be handled with care and precautions taken to avoid danger from fire and the inhalation of fumes. This means that the operator should not smoke while at work. On the other hand, there need be no fear of the liquid's damaging the plants.

The leopard moth in its adult form has a spotted appearance, the semi-transparent white wings being thickly dotted with blackish, dark blue or greenish spots. There are also large black spots on the thorax and dark cross bands on the white abdomen. The moth lays its eggs either singly or in groups during the summer, usually selecting as a convenient place to deposit them, crevices in the rough bark of trees. The larvae or caterpillars hatch about ten days afterwards and at once begin to eat the wood. As they feed they burrow tunnels which frequently encircle completely the tree or branch. When the larva has grown too large for the hole in which it is feeding, it crawls out and moves to one more suitable. As the insect remains in the larva stage feeding in this way for nearly two years, it is capable of doing a great deal of damage before it transmits to the pupa or chrysalis stage. This it does in May or later and some time between May and the end of September it emerges as an adult or moth.

Damage by this borer in large parks is often so severe as to render it necessary to establish a system of inspection. Wherever possible the bisulphid of carbon should be used. Care should also be taken to see that the insect is not allowed to breed in growth that is near valuable trees. The use of fertilizers will strengthen the trees to withstand the attacks of this and other insects.

The case of Mrs. Margaret Sanger, charged with disseminating literature advocating birth control, which recently aroused great attention in New York, has shown how widespread is the belief in these doctrines. Some of the greatest physicians in America, scores of prominent women, and many men of prominence in various lines of endeavor, boldly championed Mrs. Sanger's cause. President Wilson was appealed to in her behalf by some of the best known English writers, among them Arnold Bennett, H. G. Wells, Prof. Gilbert Murray, Edward Carpenter and William Archer.

Malthusianism, although originated by a clergyman, was roundly denounced in its inception on religious and moral grounds, and neo-Malthusianism is considered even more abhorrent by most of the religious leaders of today. The constantly decreasing birth rate in all countries clearly proves, however, that such denunciation is of little avail.

Malthus was not married until he was forty-five years old, and had but two children, a boy and a girl. He was a man of most amiable and lovable character, a true friend of humanity, and, according to his biographer, his life was "a perpetual flow of enlightened benevolence, contentment, and peace." The approaching 150th anniversary of his birth will doubtless bring forth many eulogists, but it is doubtful if the scholars, clergyman, or, if alive today, would give his sanction to the doctrines of birth control and population restriction now being taught in his name.

IF YOU ARE A SICK WOMAN

Can you afford to doubt such overwhelming evidence as that of the letters constantly being published in the daily press, showing how Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, that good old-fashioned remedy made of roots and herbs, restores suffering women to health and strength? Thousands of women suffered just as you are suffering and in letters of their own signatures state they have been made well by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Why don't you try it?—Adv.

Shoe Leather Scarce in Austria

Vienna, Feb. 15.—Shoe leather has become so scarce in Austria that the shoemakers demand \$2 for soles and a pair of shoes. Hundreds of children are unable to go to school because they have no shoes, which cost anywhere from \$2 to \$5 a pair. Shoes with wooden soles have been introduced from Germany, but even these cost from \$1.20 to \$2 a pair.

Suspect Is Held For Killing Policeman

Albany, Feb. 15.—The local police, in their search for the slayers of John E. Creedon, the Utica policeman who was killed last Friday while trying to arrest two burglars, have detained a man who gave the name of Russell Stewart and who said he came from Methuen, Mass. He was held on a technical charge pending the arrival of Utica officials.

WANT STRICTER MILK LAWS.

Boston, Feb. 15.—A more careful supervision of milk and the extension of dairy lands were advocated by a special milk board in a report yesterday to the state department of health which was made after an eight months' investigation. The board declared there was no hope of cheaper milk and that Massachusetts dairymen must produce milk of a superior quality in order to hold the patronage of this state.

SON OF MARQUIS KILLED.

London, Feb. 15.—The Marquis of Bath has received news that his eldest son, John Alexander Viscount of Weymouth, had been killed in action. No details regarding the Viscount's death so far have come to light. He was born in 1895.

SEED CORN FOR THE NORTH

Washington, Feb. 15.—The frequent shortages of seed corn in the northern states are becoming more serious as the importance of the crop in this area increases. In 1903 the acreage of corn in the northern tier of states—New England, New York, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, the Dakotas, Montana, Idaho, and Washington—was 6,716,152 acres. Last year it was 11,121,000. If the industry is to continue to grow, say specialists in the U. S. Department of Agriculture, more attention must be paid to the seed supply and the attempt to grow varieties which require a long season in which to mature must be abandoned.

Varities must be found or bred which will make a rapid growth and mature in the short period between the last killing spring frost and the first killing fall frost. When man aids nature by selecting and preserving seed only from individuals which show promise in several years the habits and characteristics can be changed considerably, and perhaps a variety which at first failed to mature may be so changed that it becomes suitable.

Even when a variety has been thus adapted to a locality, so that it will mature under ordinary conditions, there will come seasons unfavorable to it that will not mature. If only one year's seed supply is gathered each year, all the work of adaptation is lost. The proper way is to gather enough from a good crop to supply seed for two or three years thereafter. Good seed will keep without depreciation this long.

Go out into the cornfield before the first killing frost, gather a good supply of the best ears to be found on stalks growing in competition with others; hang these ears up in some place where they will be protected, but at the same time have a good chance to dry out quickly; when dry enough to shell, do so, and put the seed away where it will not be exposed to too great changes in temperature and moisture. Any man can follow the simple directions here given and plant his fields every year with good vigorous growing seed which he knows is adapted to his farm.

The matter of a seed supply is a case of avoiding trouble, rather than trying to remedy the trouble after it has arrived. If no seed of the 1914 crop is available, the farmer is in bad shape. He must purchase his seed, and in doing this he is in grave danger of obtaining other than good, or seed of late-maturing varieties.

Home-grown seed that has been well cared for, even though it was not thoroughly mature, is almost certain to give better results than imported seed. By home-grown seed is meant seed grown on the farm, or in the same county, or where the same general conditions affected the crop. The point where emphasis is placed is the farmer in Minnesota, or North Dakota, should not send for seed grown in southern South Dakota or Iowa. If this is done, the crop will almost certainly be immature next fall when it is necessary to harvest.

An exception to this may be the dry-land portion of the northwestern states. The corn growers there are confronted nearly every year with drought.

There are certain localities, even in the most northern states, where corn did mature sufficiently to provide seed for 1916. It is possible that the Department of Agriculture may be able to assist farmers in obtaining seed from these sources. In this connection an appeal is made for every grower of northern seed corn, having good seed to sell, to furnish the Office of Corn Investigations of the Department with his name, address, name of variety, price, and amount of seed for sale. A generous response will aid the department in relieving the present critical situation of the farmers.

Statistics of results have been obtained by the office of Corn Investigations with seed which was very immature when gathered. Even if your seed was in the "chaff" stage when gathered last fall, if it was promptly dried and well cared for, it will germinate and reproduce well enough to make it preferable to southern seed.

Attention also is called to Farmers' Bulletin No. 415, entitled "Seed Corn" which treats the subject in more detail.

January Cotton Report Shows Unusual Gains

Washington, Feb. 15.—Cotton used during January amounted to 542,955 bales, compared with 457,862 used during Jan. last year, the census bureau has announced. Cotton used during the six months ending Jan. 31 was 3,074,654 running bales, compared with 2,589,850 during the same period the previous year.

Cotton on hand Jan. 31, was: in consuming establishments, 1,974,669 bales; against 1,519,433 a year ago; and in public storage and at compresses 4,545,859 bales against 4,665,346 a year ago.

Cotton spindles active during January number 31,841,710 against 30,556,330 in January, 1915.

Cotton exported during January was 539,415 bales against 1,372,133 a year ago and for the six months 2,960,958 against 3,870,347 during the same period a year ago.

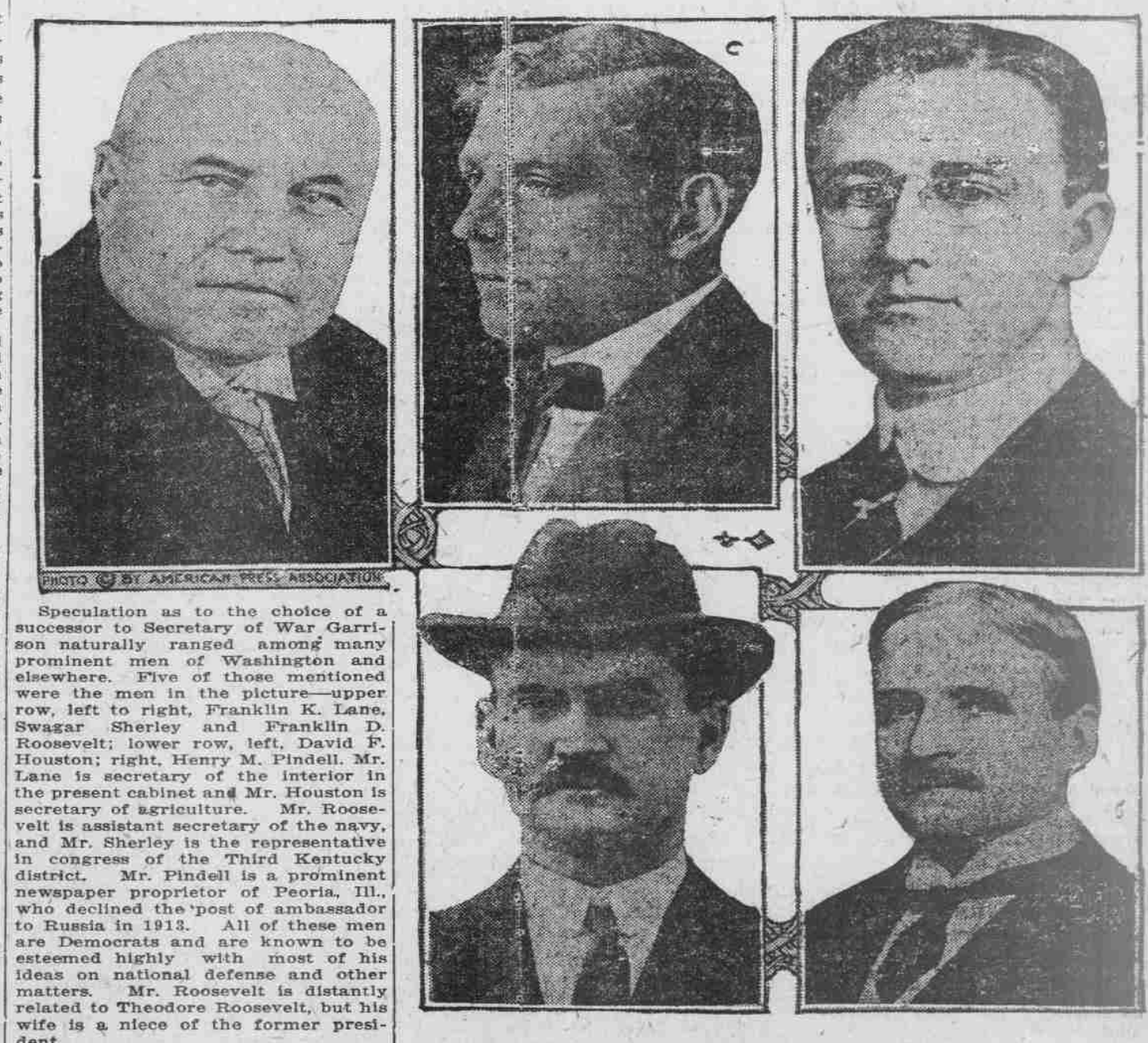
Railroad Postpones Labor Conferences

New Haven, Conn., Feb. 15.—A statement from the offices of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad yesterday was to the effect that the granting of a full nine hour day to car and repair shop employees, effective today, has no connection with the demands of the machinists for increased wages. The statement adds that Vice-President A. E. Whaley, who represents the road in labor conferences will not hold a meeting with representatives of the machinists until the differences in the union have been settled. It has been reported that the machinists organization has split into two factions on a jurisdictional issue.

WILLIAM F. CURRAN DEAD

Plainfield, Conn., Feb. 15.—William Francis Curran, well known in Democratic circles, died in a hospital in New York Sunday night of internal cancer, according to word received here today. He was postmaster at Central Village for eight years, having been appointed by President Cleveland and had also served a term as judge of probate.

MANY MEN, IN OFFICE AND OUT, NAMED AS GARRISON'S POSSIBLE SUCCESSOR



Speculation as to the choice of a successor to Secretary of War Garrison naturally ranged among many prominent men of Washington and elsewhere. Five of those mentioned were the men in the picture—upper row, left to right, Franklin K. Lane, Swager, Sherley and Franklin D. Roosevelt; lower row, left, David F. Houston; right, Henry M. Pindell. Mr. Lane is secretary of the interior in the present cabinet and Mr. Houston is secretary of agriculture. Mr. Roosevelt is assistant secretary of the navy, and Mr. Sherley is the representative in congress of the Third Kentucky district. Mr. Pindell is a prominent newspaper proprietor of Peoria, Ill., who declined the post of ambassador to Russia in 1913. All of these men are Democrats and are known to be esteemed highly with most of his ideas on national defense and other matters. Mr. Roosevelt is distantly related to Theodore Roosevelt, but his wife is a niece of the former president.

WOMAN—THE WEAKER SEX.

Every WOMAN owes it to herself to maintain health—she is naturally weak. Every YOUNG GIRL owes it to herself to fortify against any handicap in the development of healthy womanhood.

Every PROSPECTIVE MOTHER, during the hours of expectancy, owes it to herself and babe to keep in perfect condition—as a strong child depends largely upon the mother's health.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has helped thousands of suffering women to

BETTER HEALTH, GREATER STRENGTH, BRIGHTER SPIRITS, BETTER LOOKS.

It corrects nervous irritability, exhaustion, and other distressing symptoms of the deranged feminine organs.

For Special Confidential Advice write to DOCTOR PIERCE, INVALIDS' HOTEL, BUFFALO, N. Y.

The latest in medical science is contained in Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser—new and revised edition of 1008 pages, only three dimes or thirty cents. Address Dr. Pierce, Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y.

"Will These Bearing-Down Pains Never Let Up?"

"Favorite Prescription" is prepared from the natural remedial herbs growing in our native forests, combined with glycerine—without alcohol and without narcotics.

Sold by dealers, in tablet or liquid form. Send ten cents to Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., for large trial package.

In spite of the flattering offers of railroad securities, the investors of the country persistently refuse under present conditions to put up the billion dollars that the railroads need for improvements.

FUNERAL DESIGNS AND BOUQUETS JOHN RECK & SON.

MOLLAN'S BARGAINS

One lot—97c pr.
One lot—\$1.69
Another \$2.49
One at \$2.97

WINTER SALE

of ends of lines and last pairs of fashionable shoes for women, misses, boys and small children.

W. K. Mollan
1026 MAIN ST.

ICE COAL LEHIGH HICKORY For GRATES

THE NAUGATUCK VALLEY ICE CO.

Main Office & Plant, 421 Housatonic Ave. Tel. 597, 598

THOROUGHLY SCREENED COAL QUALITY GUARANTEED.

NUT STOVE OR EGG \$7.50 per Ton
\$7.25 per Ton
25c Less Per Ton For Cash.

The Wheeler & Howes Co.

1321 MAIN ST. EAST END CONGRESS ST. BRIDGE
PHONE 344

Sprague Ice & Coal Co.

DEALERS IN ANTHRACITE AND BITUMINOUS COAL

EAST END E. WASH. AVE. BRIDGE Tel. 4673-4674